BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AND EVENING. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PARTOMIME OF WOOD'S NUSEUM Broadway, corner 80th st.-Performances every afternoon and evening.

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WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.-LINA REWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.-KIND TO

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.-MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -

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TRIPLE SHEET.

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THIS DAY ONE SHORT YEAR AGO Napoleon, the Napoleonic empire. France and Paris were in all their glory. Where are they now? And what high and mighty ruler, capital or nation comes next? In the interval to next New Year, perhaps, this question may be answered.

MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURES flourish in spite of the stringency of the money market and general depression of business. The closing of the past six months' accounts of the Lowell cotton mills shows a better condition than was anticipated even by the most san-

GENERAL PLEASONTON. -As will be seen in . another part of the paper, General Pleasonton | and the count of human beings are, compared has declined the entertainment tendered him by the officers of the Thirty-second Internal Revenue district. He will assume the duties of Commissioner of Internal Revenue on

A WARNING IN REGARD TO SUSPENSION BRIDGES-In the fire the other day at the west end of the suspension bridge over the Allegheny river at Franklin, Pa., "whereby the flames were communicated to the bridge, and the cables, soon becoming red hot, parted from their anchorage, precipitating the bridge

THE PRUSSIAN SIEGE GUNS, it is reported, have been throwing their shells from a distance of seven thousand yards, or four miles, into Paris. This is no great achievement: for General Gillmore, from the island below Fort Sumter, during our late Southern rebellion, almost destroyed with his shells the lower portion of Charleston, at a distance from his batteries of six miles

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. - The annual report of this Board will show that the receipts of the School fund for 1870 were \$2,784,049, out of which all but a balance now in the hands of the City Chamberlain of a little over fifty dollars has been expended. From these expenditures the teachers of ward schools received \$1,679,591. Teachers as a general rule are very poorly paid for their arduous labors, and we should like to see a larger item in that part of the account, if pos ible. It appears that the Normal College admitted over one thousand pupils, all by competitive written examination, ninety-seven of whom graduated last July, leaving now registered on the roll eight hundred and fifty-four pupils.

The Dawn of the New Year.

Another atom of time has been added to the illimitable accumulation of eternity. The Ancient of Days has gathered in another leaf to the great book of human destiny. One more faint ripple has completed its shining circuit over the ocean of space and disappeared upon the shore that mortal eyes have never seen. This is a solemn and imposing thought, for although months and weeks, days and hours, have very notable duration and may be more crowded with events to some one individual or in some one part of the world than is an ordinary lifetime to others or elsewhere, they do not convey to our minds the decided and comprehensible impression of an epoch that is so strongly marked on our perception by the close of the astronomical and civil year. This, too, seems to have been the instinctive feeling of men from the remotest ages of which authentic annals are preserved. The science of Egypt, deriving its formulas from still earlier research, achieved in periods that were hoar antiquity to even the sages of Chaldea, transmitted its thoughts to the European world, and when Christianity arose it found Pagan civilization making the close of the old twelvementh and the opening of the new one a religious as well as a popular occasion for unusual festivity and pomp. For centuries, while the followers of the true Messiah had to struggle against heathen prejudice and persecution, they avoided and even authoritatively denounced the observance of the New Year's birth as a holiday : but, as resistance faded away and the doctrines of the Saviour were accepted by all the Western nations, the pleasant spirit of the old festival, regarded simply as a social commemoration, returned, until, in our time, it has again become almost universal where civilization of our own type prevails; and, since its joviality is not restrained by the sacred awe that invests the Christmas festival, it is made a day of greater general frolic than that hallowed anniversary.

We may, then, safely estimate that at least four hundred millions of the human race are. this very morning (with allowance for the difference of exact time in different longitudes), making merry or feeling sad over the advent of the new-born year. At the same moment we may justly reflect that of all this vast congregation, and of all the lands that they inhabit, no people and no country have so high, so favorable or so enviable a point of observation as we who dwell in America possess, and, among the years that have elapsed since our Declaration of Independence, 1870 has yielded the most practical and convincing proofs of this grand fact. But it is not alone that we have been so wonderfully restored to national health and strength, after one of the most gigantic and destructive civil conflicts that the world has ever witnessed, nor yet that our agriculture. trade, manufactures, internal improvements, spread of reclaimed domain and intelligent and active population have so grandly advanced during the bygone twelvementh. The most glorious triumph of all is the progresseminent, all-embracing, incontestible-that we have made in peace and liberty, when contrasted with the rest of the human race, in the wonderful year whose last hours passed bevond while these lines were hard-ning into

The year 1870 will undoubtedly be entered upon the record of the nineteenth century as the most prolific of international change and of imposing events that has rolled by since the period of the first French Revolution, and in many of its relations and effects it has surpassed that of Louis XVI. and beheaded him and his wonderful period. The spaces, numbers, intelligence and results that its political convulsions have directly influenced, are incomparably greater than they were one bundred years ago. The States and empires then called great were pigmies compared to their extent and forces of to-day. If Great Britain has, since then, lost her American colonies, she has gained others of far vaster immediate wealth in India and Australia. France has stretched forth her powerful arms into Algeria, Cochin China, Madagascar and the South Seas; Russia has added whole kingdoms to ber realm in the East: Italy has become a first class Power instead of "a geographical expression;" Greece is independent; Egypt is, in all but diplomatic form, a strong and enlightened State: China and Japan have both been opened to outside traffic and treaty; South and Central America and the adjacent islands are a series of empires and republics, and even on the far north of this Continent a growing viceregal Dominion has sprung up where then but a few sparse settlements were struggling into existence. The channels of intercourse with their aggregate in 1792, as five to one: and these again are multiplied indefinitely by iron nerves and highways and the miracles of the electric force and steam. The hissing engine and the thrilling wire are the true democratic wizards which have shattered the images of monarchical superstition and have propagated their kind with bewildering rapidity wherever, like Cadmus in a modern garb, they have cast not idle pubbles, but iron bars, the crystallized representatives of the people's sweat and toil, and planted their standards to attract and subjurate the invisible spirit of the storm. Revolution and the wars that precede it, therefore, move in these days by steam and by lightning. They touch the sands of Sahara, and a broad channel for commerce cuts the barrier between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, bringing the East and the West months nearer to each other; they leap to the summits of the Rocky Mountain passes, and New York elbows San Francisco; they plunge into the heart of the Alps, and its granite melts before them; they dive into the depths of Ocean, and cry of the Old World, be it the joyous or sorrowful, is still ringing in the streets of ancient capitals when it arouses the echoes of towns of scarcely a year's growth on the easternmost shores of the New Continent. This is to diminish time and space and to aggrandize humanity in untold proportion. Hence, when 1870 brought us the Ecumenical Council; the downfall of the French empire and of the Napoleonic dynasty : the Italian occupation of Rome and the suspension of the temporal power of the Papacy;

the realization of German unity and the re-

vival of a grand confederated German empire

military skill; the actual eruption of the Oriental volcano usually styled the Eastern question, and the sudden reappearance of Russia as the "cloud-compelling Jove," who has kindled the flame and is preparing to hurl the thunderbolts that are to rend and overwhelm the citadels of Mohammedan empire-1870 rose to the dignity of an epoch-nay, of an era-remarkable and memorable to all pos-

And what of 1871-the stranger just cross ing the threshold of Time Present? Who shall dare to answer so momentons an in quiry? Is it to be the promised year-the awful year that is utterly to dash in pieces

Those paged things of sabre sway. With fronts of brass and feet of clay, or is it to confirm the secret conspiracy of kings and kaisers, who, this day, amid the smoke of bombarded cities and burning homes, are plotting a compact of reaction against the people and the people's rights wherever they seek refuge? Ah! we have no fear of the worse answer. That Europe shudders on the verge of vaster wars; that blood, devastation and mourning are to visit wider boundaries there, and that the wail of millions more must yet ascend to heaven ere the Spring be ripe is but too sadly evident a truth; but that the very excess of this agony portends an early and complete deliverance we are equally entitled to believe. There is a rock of refuge left-a light shining steadily and boldly out against the tempest-a standard borne aloft, to which the nations turn for encouragement and example. It is here, on the soil of the great republic, in the land of Washington. This is secret which the new year coming in may render, ere we be aware, an active realization rather than a mere abstract faith. Men bound in the torpor of the past hesitate to think thus: but there are higher dispensations than those of man, and we are now to grapple with the future. We may, indeed, then wish to all a happy, but would it be less worthy of the hour to invoke a glorious New Year, useful beyond all precedent, to the spread of truth, liberty and the peace and happiness of the people? Such, we believe, will become the exalted mission of 1871, and in that faith we invite you this fair morning, gracious reader, to hail with us "the better time that is to be!"

The War in France-The Bombardmen Commenced.

The bombardment of Paris has actually begun; but it does not, so far, seem to have been so fearful a visitation as the world generally seems to have expected. It was the popular impression that solid iron shot and bursting shell would be poured upon the heads of the devoted Parisians as they fell upon the Strasbourgers and in our war upon the people of Petersburg and Vicksburg. So far one or two solitary shells have been projected as far as the suburbs of Villette and Belleville, mere outskirts of the city, barely inside the enceinte or inner line of works, and no more Paris proper than Hoboken is New York. Indeed. a boiler explosion in Williamsburg is a visitation of more fearful import to the citizens of Fifth avenue than the German bombardment of Belleville or Villette is to the Frenchmen on the inner boulevards. Our special despatch states that the Germans intend to throw shells steadily into these suburbs and also into the Faubourg St. Antoine. The latter is fairly part of the city propes. It is the quartier where the rabble live. the people of the lower classes, those fierce fighting mobilets who tore down the Bastile years ago, overthrew the dynasties queen, Marie Antoinette; petted the guillotion of 1792 into the strict and rigid performance of those fearful orgies of blood that gave the revolution the name of "The Reign of Terror." St. Antoine is eminently the most desirable part of Paris to shell, but it is vet doubtful if the Prussian guns can reach even so far into the city. The side upon which the bombardment has commenced is that side upon which the Germans, by their heavy assault recently, secured Fort Mont Avron and proportionately advanced their lines of investment. They are therefore most probably nearer Paris on that side than upon any other, and if they can scarcely reach the edges of the city proper from their advanced positions it is not probable that the more magnificeat quarters on the south and west or the grand palaces and churches and boulevards nearer the centre need apprehend any serious hail of iron. The bombardment at the present stage is the merest flasco, and serves rather to disclose the futility of Prussian threats than to frighten the people of Paris into surrender. An average citizen in the Faubourg St. Antoine can very easily sleep all through it. What the bombardment may become hereafter depends on the success of the attack which the Prussians contemplate making on the heavy forts in the

outer line of defences. The main feature of the war news outside Paris at present is the indignant uprising of the people against the extortions practised good them by the Prussian troops garrisoning the captured towns. A national war, wherein the citizens and priests, and even the women and children take up arms in stealth and secrecy against an enemy, is a horrible thing, but it has been known before in France, and the spirit of La Vendée still thoroughly pervades her people.

LET OUR NEW YEAR be welcomed with thanksgiving, prayer and praise to-day, and with becoming social festivities, visits and welcomes to-morrow, not forgetting the noiseless little offices of honest charity.

THE BENNETT MEDALS, which are intended as a testimonial to the member of the Fire Department who shall have distinguished himself by the most brave and worthy act within the line of his fireman's duty during the year, were distributed at the opening of the Firemen's Lyceum and Library on Wednesday last, The medal of 1869 was given to M. D. Tompkins, assistant foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, for the rescue of a woman from the fourth floor of the building No. 478 Broadway, November 14, 1869. The medal of 1870 was presented to Benjamin A. Gicquel, foreman of Engine Company No. 9, who rescued two women and two children from the burning building No. 73 Montgomery street on the Richmond, Va., increased five million dollars of seemingly resistless statesmanship and night of September 26, 1870.

Prench the Word.

A subject that is now engrossing the atten-

tion of Christian ministers and the religious press of the country is the sparseness of the congregations on the Sabbath. The complaint is not confined to any particular church or denomination of Protestants, but is experienced more or less by them all. They find that magnificent and well appointed churches, exquisite music by quartets and organs, eloquent preaching-sensational, popular or otherwise-and all that can charm the senses and gratify the æsthetic tastes of men, fail to attract the masses. On any given Sabbath in the year it will be found that not one in fifty of any religious congregation belongs to the working classes or to the really poor of our population. This may be accounted for, however, partly by the fashionableness of our churches, which have been built of late years without much, if any, regard to the moral or spiritual wants of the poorer people, and partly by the style and character of the preaching, which consists very much of the novelistic material-a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff-or the newspaper Jenkins style of two lines of news and a column of "dummy and dilution." Ministers do not seem fully to appreciate the age in which we live, or to comprehend that the people to whom they preach understand theoretically as much of religious truth as do their teachers. People live deeper and higher new than they ever did, and the various forms of truth, social, moral, spiritual, scientific, enter far more into the daily life and conversation of every one of us than they ever did in any age before. There is, therefore, greater inquiry than ever; but this inquiry is after truth, not theory or speculation.

cess is promised only upon the adoption and enforcement of the command that heads this article-Preaching of the Word. The Word, in Scripture parlance, signifies Jesus Christ, and He says of Himself, "And I if I be lifted up will draw all men unto me." And St. Paul gives to a young minister the charge most needed in our day, as it was in his, "Preach the Word." This, and this only, can be depended upon to draw the masses. Jesus Christ, the beginning and the ending, and the centre and life of all preaching, is the only magnetic power which can bring Fifth avenue and Five Point sinners to hear the Gospel. But our pulpits seem to think differently, and they discuss the war in Europe and browbeat Romanists, and infidels, and freethinkers, and liberal Christians, and discourse about everything else under the Sun but the one thing upon which the Muster predicated success. Gospel truth carries with it a conviction that cannot be resisted wholly. It will make infidels and sceptics at some time or other cry out, "Truly this man was the Son of God. Ministers should therefore exalt Jesus and

In all the range of Scripture teaching suc-

not themselves or their peculiar theories. But the Caristian Church members are not altogether free from blame in this matter. There is not in the lives and conversation and acts of hundreds of them anything to encourage church going or a search after the hidden things of religion by others; but, on the contrary, there is a great deal against it. If religion and morality are what they are popularly believed to be, why do not the professors of either talk more about them and advocate their adoption by others, instead of leaving this work to be done by ministers on the Sabbath? If Christianity is worth possessing at all it is worth talking about oftener than once a week. Christian men and women can talk about stocks and bonds and houses and jewels; but they can't find either time or heart to talk about or to recommend the priceless lewels which God gives, or the house no made with hands, eternal in the heavens, which He has prepared for them that love Him. The things which are seen and temporal are of more account with Christians in daily life than the things which are unseen, though they be etarnal. How, then, can they expect persons who have no religious tastes or experience to long for or to seek after a good which they themselves declare oft and again is not of much value when they have it? If the churches of this city and of any other are to be filled, and the people to take an interest in the preaching, ministers must preach the Word, and the Church people must talk more about it. We have no doubt at all that preachers who aim only to please God and to win souls for Him will have good audiences, if the Christians of their congregations do their part as faithfully and as well. Spurgeon finds no difficulty now in drawing six thousand persons to every service of his, notwithstanding his first efforts were made in a carret with a few mechanics. Let our ministers and people take these suggestions to heart, and see if in this new year on which we are entering they cannot do better than they have done in 1870 to fill up their churches.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S FINANCIAL POLICY is just at this time the subject of most unfavorable criticism, the present stringency of the money market being traceable to the pertinacity with which he adheres to his scheme of hoarding gold and greenbacks. The Secretary has felt called upon to defend himself against these attacks, and says his policy is wholly misunderstood. His object is only to hold sufficient funds in the Treasury as are necessary to meet the public obligations and keep him from going on the market to borrow After paying the January interests and redeeming the matured three per cent certificates the balances in the Treasury will not be large, and hereafter the accumulation of coin will be comparatively small in consequence of the decreased receipts from customs under the new tariff. In view of these facts Mr. Boutwell thinks it inexpedient to deviate from the policy which he has heretofore pur-

Two New Year Days .- As it was with Christmas, so we shall have with the New Year-two days this time for its recognition : this day for the church services and the religious exercises of the festival, and to-morrow for its social receptions and hospitalities. This division of the honors is so appropriate and acceptable that we almost wish it could be made the established usage from year to year

THE RIGHT KIND OF RECONSTRUCTION.-During the last year the manufactures of over those of 1869.

Postponement of the Enfopenn Congress The London Conference has abruptly ceased to be a prospective fact. Pity it is so. The men who now claim to represent France are solely to blame for what must be called a failure. The London Conference would have been a blessing to Europe and the world, and, as we think, to France. The muddle is such that a meeting of the great Powers had become a necessity. The Conference could not but have been a gain to France. The existing French government-a government self-constituted-was asked to send a representative. The invitation was a virtual recognition of the de facto government, and, of course, of the republic. In the Conference the present French government would have been fully recognized, and their pledges given for France would have been as sacred as any pledges given by any government which France has ever had. France, or rather the men who claim to represent France, committed a big mistake after Sedan. The mistake then committed is re-peated and aggravated to-day. So far as we know no question was put by the other Powers as to the standing of the de facto government in France. The situation was accepted. But Gambetta and his crowd, or, as Napoleon somewhat wickedly calls them, "the lawyers and the loafers," demanded that the "republic must be recognized" before France would consent to send a representative. In present circumstances the congress could not but have been a blessing to France. It would have compelled a cessation of hostilities. It might have saved the city of Paris and the honor of the French people. But it was too much to expect that the men who will not consent to the convecation of the States General, and who prefer to shed blood rather than sacrifice their places, would consent to a congress which, while it would have saved France, would have been their own ruin. The other view of the case is that the other Powers have done Europe and the world an injury by deferring to a class of men who are more careful of individual interests than of the welfare of their country. The postponement of the Conference is a calamity; but the burden of the calamity must fall upon France, and France when she is allowed to speak out will not, unless we greatly mistake. show much mercy to Jules Favre, Gambetta and their friends.

Report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

This Board in their forthcoming annual report will make a favorable statement of their labors for the relief of the poor, the unfortunate and the criminal of the community who are entrusted to their care. The Commissioners have charge of no less than twenty-one institutions-a pretty heavy charge for one board to look after, considering that it includes the City Prison, the Penitentiary and other penal establishments, as well as the hospitals, orphan asylums, lunatic asylums, children's schools and many other retreats for the sick, the pauper and the criminal. They report that all these establishments contain in the aggregate over seven thousand inmates. For the support of these institutions in the year 1871 it is estimated that the sum of one million four hundred thousand dollars will be required, the expenditures of the present year being some two hundred thousand dollars less than this amount. The Commissioners under the new régime have been very active in the performance of their duties, and, according to their own statements, the institutions under their care are in a very healthy condition. They demand a large amount for the expenditures of the coming year, and it will be expected that they shall be as economical in its disbursement as may be consistent with the conscientious performance of their multifarious duties

One institution in charge of this Board is the schoolship Mercury, where vagrant boys are trained to seamanship. We are glad to see that the young tars have been sent into practical service on the ocean. The Mercury, with her juvenile crew, sailed about two weeks ago on a voyage to the mouth of the Amazon, from which she will proceed to the coast of Africa, making a cruise altogether of about six months. This will give the young nautical students a good idea of life before the mast, and may probably make good sailors (a much needed commodity) out of many of them.

THE NEW YEAR IN WASHINGTON. -It is given out that in consequence of the recent death of Mrs. Belknap, wife of the Secretary of War, and in respect to her memory, the usual social New Year receptions at the White House and at the residences of the several members of the Cabinet, will not be held tomorrow. This is right and proper; but it will cut off the best half of the Washington New Year celebration-the official forenoon, devoted by citizens and strangers, clicials and non-officials, and especially by the ladies, to a round of calls, upon the President, the members of his Cabinet, foreign Ministers, members of Congress, &c. We presume, however, that the hospitalities of the day among the citizens of Washington generally will not be suspended

KING WILLIAM MAKING THE MOST OF LITTLE VICTORIES.-The German Kaiser is reduced to the necessity of making a great deal of small victories. It is not as it used to be in the wonderfully successful battles at the opening of the war, when the imperial armies, numbering hundreds of thousands, surrendered. It was something to telegraph Queen Augusta of such astounding victories. But to telegraph that the small fort of Mont Avron was taken and four men killed was coming down to little affairs. In fact, it looks as if the French had leisurely evacuated Mont Avron, for it is said they had removed their guns. The Prince of Saxony reports that when he entered the fort he found the works deserted and the guns removed to Noisy. Evidently the aspect of the war is changed.

A GOVERNMENT STEAMER MISSING .- FOUR months ago the United States steamer Saranac left the Sandwich Islands for the newly discovered Midway Islands, some two thousand miles distant, in the track of the California and China steamers. Since her departure from Honolulu nothing has been heard from her, and great anxiety is felt concerning her fate. The mail steamer Japan, which sailed from San Francisco for China vesterday, has orders to search for the Saranac, or to ascertain what has become of here

The Movement on Havre.

The recent operations of the German forces

in the neighborhood of Rouen show that the capture of Havre is contemplated. A few days since our correspondent in that city furnished us with a highly interesting account of the battle of St. Romain, a village but a short distance from Havre. The result of that battle, while it secured for the Germans no direct advantage, made them acquainted, in a great measure, with the force of the garrison of the city. That this knowledge will be turned to account hereafter we feel satisfied. During the early days of the present month a force varying from forty-five to sixty thousand men, well equipped but badly officered, formed the garrison and were ready to defend Havre. This force, or by far the greater portion of it, has since been drawn away, and the defence of the city left in the hands of an inefficient garrison-inefficient because limited in numbers and commanded by inexperienced officers. The events of the past few days have shown that the troops of Havre not only can but will fight. Late despatches tell us that the Germans are concentrating at the little village of Bolbec, and that at Yvetet another force was also gathered. This, judging from the past movements of the Germans, means an aggressive movement against the seaport, and one which in all probability will prove successful. In the withdrawal of so arge force as that moved away by General Briand we see a movement the wisdom of which is, to say the least, most questionable. With a respectable force within the city, provided that the defences to guard against an attacking land force are in keeping with the fortifications along the sea wall, the city might be deemed impregnable against a German attack. As it is, we fear the garrison has been so weakened by the withdrawal of troops that the city stands in danger. The occupancy of Havre, however, would secure to the Germans little beyond the stores in the warehouses of the city. These, of course, are considerable, provided they be not destroyed when danger is at hand. The possession of Havre would give them a seaport without the advantages of a seaport. The French cruisers would effectually blockade the harbor and not a ship could enter. Hence supplies by sea would be prevented. But Havre in the hands of the French, well guarded from attack from land, would be of the greatest advantage to the republic. It could be made one of the great depots for supplies. When we think that this important post has been weakened as it is, we may well agree with the opinion of our correspondent that the French troops are badly officered.

The Dawn of New Year in Ireland.

Our special correspondence by mail from Ireland is dated in Dublin on the 14th of December. The writer presents good cause for the anticipation of the happy opening of a happy New Year for the inhabitants of the Green Isle. A very great, a monster national grievance, ceases to exist on this day, the 1st of January, 1871. The disendowment of the Protestant Church establishment by legislative enactment is completed this morning. Tithing and tithe gathering is obliterated and conscience made completely free. Strange to say, the prospect, as it is pictured by our writer, is not pleasing for the future. "The curse is upon us," as was said by Moore, the poet, in his day, for the Irish in Ireland still. Land questions and landlord interests; fresh religious questions, as they are termed, but very inappropriately, and new political combinations, all loom up before the eyes of the statesmen and public leaders. How is it? Is Ireland irreconcilable to England, or are the Irish intractable to even the soothi ences of foreign rule? The questions are of interest to the world at large, but particularly so to the Irish and their children in America

The Washington Monument.

We present our readers to-day an interesting article on the monument now in course of construction at Washington city in memory of him so justly styled "The Father of his Country." Ample reasons are given why it should remain on its present site; the objects and uses of such structures are set forth in a truly masterly style, and a complete history of the monument is furnished from the conception of the plan to the present time. Suggestions are also given, that, if carried out, will tend to hurry its completion, and we trust that the year just born will not pass without a strong effort being made to have the structure finished at the earliest time practicable. As it now remains it is a disgrace to our people. If private subscriptions cannot complete it. then government money should. We rely upon the patriotism of the American people to no longer permit the unfinished monument to remain as it is, but to insist that the work upon it recommence, not to cease until the plan is carried out in all its details.

The Street Car Homicide in Brooklyn.

A most righteous verdict was that rendered by the Coroner's jury in the case of the killing of the rowdy, John Rourke, who was shot in a street car by Mr. Hall several nights ago in Brooklyn. The jury declared the homicide justifiable, and the accused was discharged. The facts are fresh in the public memory and need not be recited. The facts are simply that a gang of ruffians, who had some pique against the young man Hall, lay in wait for him near one of the Brooklyn ferries and pursued him into a street car, where they beat him most brutally, and would probably have killed him had he not been fortunate enough to have a pistol about him, which, in the extremity of his agony-as he lay on the floor of the car, bruised and beaten by six ruffians-he discharged, and killed one of his assailants. What verdict could the jury find than justifiable homicide under such circumstances? The result ought to be a warning to the rowdy classes that they must take the consequences on the spot when they make an assault upen a man, endangering his life, and that the law will not protect them nor avenge them when they suffer for their evil doings.

THE MAN WHO WOULD NOT BE INTER-VIEWED.-The Rev. Mr. Sabine declined to gratify the appetite of the public in the matter f the funeral of the late George Holland. He prefers to be silent and keep his own counsel, thinking that the public have nothing to do with his conscientious views upon this or any other question regarding the discipline of his